

Wichita Daily Eagle

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President, WHITEHALL HARRIS.
For Presidential Electors, At Large—WILLIAM HAMILTON, RO. DOLPH HATFIELD, D. W. KING, First District—H. M. ALLEN, Second District—R. S. SMITH, Third District—E. G. DEWEY, Fourth District—S. WOODWARD, Fifth District—W. W. CALDWELL, Sixth District—A. H. MOORE, Seventh District—F. S. LARABEE.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For Associate Justice, D. M. VALENTINE.
For Governor, A. W. SMITH.
For Lieutenant Governor, R. F. MOORE.
For Secretary of State, W. C. EDWARDS.
For Auditor, B. K. BRUCE.
For Treasurer, J. B. LYNCH.
For Attorney General, F. F. GARVEY.
For Superintendent of Instruction, J. C. DAVIS.
For Congressman, Seventh District, CHESTER I. LONG.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
State Senator 25th District, O. H. BENTLEY.
Representative 6th District, A. J. WEAVER.
Representative 8th District, GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.
Representative 9th District, I. H. SHIVELY.
County Attorney, JOHN D. DAVIS.
Clerk District Court, E. N. BRIDGEMAN.
Probate Judge, L. S. NAFTZGER.
Superintendent Public Instruction, J. S. CARSON.
County Commissioner, D. A. NICKERSON.

The only People's party daily in the state died at Wichita yesterday. Is this possible in a town where "everybody is going to vote for Lewelling"—State Journal. You are too credulous by half. It is a fact, though, that the aforementioned daily paper is dead.

While Emperor William is engaged in yacht racing on the Thames, his deposed prime minister, Prince Bismarck, is making a tour of the Fatherland and receiving ovations from the populace wherever he appears.

The ex-president of the state Alliance, Mr. McGrath, says that the clientless lawyer is driving the farmer's wagons in this state. Yes, that is true. The clientless' consciousness jacks are running the People's party, which jacks are being assisted by the Democratic bosses.

Nowhere on the Farmers' ticket is there a farmer to be found, so far as any one ever heard. Think of Noah Allen of Wichita posing as a reformer and as a friend to the poor man. God help the fanaticism of the blind prejudice that makes it possible for such men as Noah Allen to be recognized as leaders and spokesmen.

So the Third district Democrats decided to take the medicine the fusion quacks prepared for them; that is a considerable portion of them, and when the said quacks undertook to force it down them in the convention at Parsons, Tuesday, about half of the convention openly rebelled and withdrew and nominated a straight candidate. Such courage as that demands admiration.

"Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead all the rest of the world. Protection has vindicated itself. It cannot be helped by work or hurt by defamations. It has wrought out its own demonstration, and presents in sight of the whole world its matchless trophies." Such is the eloquently sublime tribute paid to the matchless system of tariff employed by this government by Governor McKinley in his great speech at Beatrice, Neb., Tuesday.

DEMOCRATS RECEIVED ON PROBATION.

The middle of the road people held their convention in Chase county Saturday and nominated a county ticket. The Democrats begged and plead for half of the ticket, but the People's party men snubbed them unmercifully and did not give the hungry Democrats a single place on the ticket. They were very angry and swore in several different languages, but the People's party fellows laughed them to scorn. They said, and very properly, too, "You have endorsed our state ticket and our Mr. Weaver; you profess to stand on our platform; but you must do works meet for repentance and learn to talk meekly awhile before you can be admitted into full fellowship with the saints and ask for office on our tickets."

The same thing has occurred in other counties and will occur in still others, among them Sedgewick, in all probability. True, there is a pretty strong element among the Democrats who are bitterly opposed to a sell-out, and who would, if they could, put up a straight party ticket for county officers and make formal demand upon the Pops to endorse it, in consideration of the Democratic endorsement of the People's electoral, state and congressional nominees. And there is a disposition among the Pops of this county to yield to such a demand if made; but it will not be done. The fixers have made up the program, which is, take whatever the Pops offer in the way of county officers, including the privilege to the latter to name the Democrats for such offices as may be accorded that party by the grace of the other.

The protesting contingent of Democrats have been handicapped in advance by being denied representation in the county convention, orders having been issued by the bosses to the managers of the primaries, to be held Saturday, to allow no kicker against the program to be selected as a delegate, the same sort of snap action as was taken by the county convention that selected delegates to the state convention at Topeka last month.

A lovely condition for high-minded, self-respecting and party-loving Democrats to contemplate, don't you think?

THAT REPUBLICAN EDITORIAL TRUST.

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," was the remark of Solomon at a time when he was trying to convince the world that he was the smartest man that had ever lived, but the earl of Rose-common with a couple of thousand more years of experience to bank on, declared that "The multitude is always in the wrong." It matters little which was right, there is less wisdom than was evidenced by either of these philosophers in the telegraphic announcement of yesterday morning that the Republican editors of Kansas would get together in an association about September 1, for the purpose of working in harmony for the success of the Republican ticket.

The Republican editors of Kansas are ever "a multitude," and they are always "in counsel." They are together every day, and more genuinely in touch in spirit and in fact, than they could possibly be in the hubbub of a social meeting, for that is all that such an organization would develop. There never was any sense to an editorial meeting or to an editorial association of any kind; outside of its possible social enjoyments. Every day an editor's life is devoted to the labor of expressing his own convictions and of impressing his individual ideas, together with those of other editors upon his readers. If he has an idea he will hardly fail of conveying it to the average sympathetic contemporary even if he should fail to impress the public mind with it. It can't be possible that any editor who could make himself felt in a "talk-talk" would fail with the same ideas in the quiet of his own office and through his own columns. The truth is the average editor can see more between the lines of every issue of his contemporary than he could learn from him in a month, through either set speeches or disloyal gabbling or conviviality.

If a bright idea should strike the central committee they can transmit it safely to all Republican editors, under cover, and much more cheaply and satisfactorily than by sending for all editors to come up to Topeka to be enlightened. If the present central committee or the present chosen bands of speakers and stumpers know anything that they didn't first learn from reading the newspapers, then they are the first lot of the kind ever appearing in the interest of the party in this state.

The Alliance editors have been meeting for the purpose of being coached by a lot of old broken down political hacks, which hacks had suddenly developed into prophets for and promised saviors of the people, and so the Democratic editors, who are now a part and parcel of the fusion sale and job, also held such a conference or two; but as the average Republican editor is supposed to be an honest and intelligent reflector, if not molder, of public opinion, and smart enough to modify in reflecting, and the party to whom he addresses himself containing the vast majority of the patriot, the brains and the energy of the American people, we see no sense in the proposed association.

IS THIS CALAMITY?

According to late government reports the condition of wheat, corn and oats in Kansas, leads that of any state in the Union. The wheat crop is harvested and the quality and yield throughout the state exceeds that of any previous year. The crop has never been saved in a better condition, and it will grade 10 cents a bushel higher than last year, conservative estimates placing the crop at from 65 to 75,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding this most favorable condition, we have yet to see in any Alliance Fusion, delinquent or co-operating paper, anything favorable to the condition of Kansas. All things considered this is the most favorable year Kansas has ever had, and yet the market centers are flooded with adverse reports, and not a day passes but some Calamity story is started. It cannot be doubted that if the absolute facts in regard to Kansas were known, farm lands would advance 25 per cent. in thirty days. The lowest yields reported so far this year, in this vicinity, are twenty-eight bushels of wheat, which at the low price of today would net \$10 per acre after paying all expenses from plowing to hauling to market. The oats crop is fine, and well saved. Most of the corn is beyond danger and will exceed in yield that of any other state. With lots of corn, and hogs selling at nearly 6 cents, there should be no how coming this year. We can conceive of no greater disloyalty than to cry down one's state under any condition of things, but to do so this year is both mean and low down.

THAT AWFUL BILL.

The Albany Journal states the case forcibly when it says the McKinley tariff has reduced the cost of living nearly 4 per cent; has raised the rate of wages 24 per cent; reduced the annual revenue \$50,000,000; raised the trade balance to \$203,000,000. So the senate committee reports; and its findings after most careful investigation, were concurred in by the Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky and the Hon. Ethan G. Harris of Tennessee, two of the leading Democratic members of the senate.

THAT DOUGLASS LETTER.

The letter on the railway freight and maximum rate questions found elsewhere in this issue, written by Hon. Geo. L. Douglass, was written and was to have appeared several days ago, but a press of other matters postponed its appearance. It is well worth reading. Kansas cannot afford to jump from the frying pan into the fire. Discriminations by railways must be abolished; but there are men, and business men, too, advocating lines of action and demanding enactments, which, if secured, would not only reduce Wichita to the level of an ordinary country seat town but put the state in the financial soup for years.

PRELIMINARY RATES. George L. Douglass Discusses Some Questions From a Wichita Standpoint.

To the Editor of the Eagle.
There is much discussion in our community upon the subject of freight rates and a great deal is heard about the merits of "a maximum freight rate bill"—as though all maximum rate bills were alike and every one a sure cure for all diseases. A maximum rate bill might be framed which would be a good thing for Wichita and, on the other hand, it might be so framed, that it would absolutely wreck all our business interests. A man, therefore, who advocates any particular bill ought to know what it is.

One of the great evils with which Wichita business interests now contend is the discrimination against them and in favor of Kansas City, Mo., by reason of which the business interests of the Missouri city have grown to vast proportions, while the business interests of Wichita and other cities in Kansas have been ruthlessly trampled under foot.

For three years the Sedgewick county Republican conventions have denounced this system in the most vigorous terms; and the last Republican state convention also demanded a remedy for it in the most radical and unmistakable language ever employed on such an occasion. The late People's party convention adopted a platform commending the last house of representatives for "passing the maximum freight rate bill," * * * confident that if it had become a law the inferior cities, which are justly complaining of discrimination against them by railroads in favor of Missouri river points, would find the evil removed. In other words, the idea of the People's party, as to the measure of relief which Wichita ought to have is embodied in that bill.

It is true that the bill in question would have lowered rates at many points and upon many commodities, but it is also true that it was so constructed as not only to give legislative sanction to many of the most odious discriminations under which we now labor, but in some cases to intensify them.

Take the live stock schedule, for instance. As everybody knows, Wichita enterprise has at last succeeded, in the face of all discouragements, in building up a flourishing stock market and packing industry in our midst; and every Wichita man hopes to see the day when our city will be the acknowledged center of this great business in all the territory west of the Missouri river. The greatest drawback to success has been the gross discrimination against us in favor of Kansas City. Let us see then what this "Maximum rate bill" would have done for this great branch of business on which we base so many of our hopes. The following table will show approximately how it would have affected rates from some of the surrounding towns (selected at random) which ship live stock to Wichita:

LIVE STOCK RATES TO WICHITA.			
FROM.	Car load rate under proposed bill.	Present car load rate.	Discrimination in favor of Kansas City under present bill.
Newton	\$13.00	\$10.00	3.00
Mount Ridge	20.50	16.00	4.50
Augusta	22.00	16.00	6.00
Sedgewick	24.00	16.00	8.00
Cheney	23.00	16.00	7.00
Kirkman	23.50	16.00	7.50
Salina	22.00	16.00	6.00
Pratt	21.50	16.00	5.50
Conway Springs	21.00	16.00	5.00
Chillicothe	20.50	16.00	4.50
Greensburg	20.00	16.00	4.00

After the legislature had formally approved such rates I do not suppose any man will seriously argue that Wichita would have had very much show of even getting back her old rates, much less of ever getting better ones. But that is not the most of the business; for, at the same time, the rates from many of these same points to Kansas City were decreased as much as they were increased to Wichita—thereby doubling the discrimination against Wichita. The following letter from one of the foremost live stock firms in southern Kansas needs no comment from me:

WICHITA, Kas., Aug. 2, 1912.

Hon. Geo. L. Douglass,
DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of recent date asking what effect the maximum freight bill passed by the lower house of the last legislature would have upon the live stock market at Wichita, had it become effective—we find that it would have had a most disastrous effect. For instance, the rate from Newton to Wichita is now \$13.00 per car load; under that bill the rate would have been advanced to \$18.00; Pratt would have been \$14.00 more; Augusta \$2.00 more; Mount Ridge \$4.50 more; Cheney \$7.00 more. Nearly all points tributary to Wichita would have been raised by this law from \$1 to \$6 per standard car. In addition to this discrimination the rates to Kansas City from most of these same points would have been lowered. In fact, so far as the Wichita live stock interests are concerned, the bill looks as though it had been framed by the Kansas City, Mo., stock yards people. If they did not frame the bill they could not improve it any in their own interests.

Our market has, from the beginning, been discriminated against in the interest of Kansas City, Mo., and it looks to us as though the general freight bill would have different railroads were fully competent to hold our market down in the interest of themselves and their Missouri allies without any assistance from the lawmakers of Kansas. What in our judgment Kansas in general and Wichita in particular needs is relief from the flagrant discriminations of the railroad corporations who seem determined to favor Kansas City. But we don't want the kind of relief provided for in the maximum freight bill.

EDWARD C. CAMPBELL.

Next consider for a moment the schedules of this bill for all fourth and fifth class freights. These classes cover the great bulk of commodities handled by our wholesalers. The rates for these classes, while they were materially lowered, were nevertheless so arranged that the Kansas City jobbing houses would have had a permanent advantage over their Wichita competitors at almost every point in the territory properly belonging to the Wichita jobbing trade. It is simply necessary to add the proposed rates into Wichita to the proposed rates out of Wichita and compare the total with the proposed rates from Kansas City direct to points in our territory to see that the Kansas City merchant could undersell his Wichita competitor at nearly every point. At Pratt, for instance, his advantage over the Wichita jobber would have been from 31 to 111 cents on every hundred weight; Medicine Lodge, from 4 to 121 cents; at Greensburg, from 5 to 131 cents; at Coldwater, from 13 to 141 cents; at Ashland, from 7 to 151 cents; at Englewood, from 7 to 17 cents, and so on, the amount of the discrimination depending to some extent

upon whether the goods were shipped into Wichita by carload or less than car load lots.

Thus while in the act of lowering rates it was proposed to give legislative approval to the very system against which we are now struggling. But what Wichita was not only lower rates but fair rates, and an equal show in the race for life with Kansas City or any other town; and she proposes to fight till she gets it.

The objections thus stated are but a part of the objections to this bill. While it might have benefited some of our people it would have struck a tremendous blow at some of Wichita's greatest business interests.

Seeing the shape matters were in, I prepared a bill intended to redeem every pledge upon this subject made in our county and state platforms of 1890 and offered the same in the house as a substitute for the Alliance bill. The substitute thus offered provided for electing railroad commissioners by the people; also for the establishment by such commissioners of such maximum rates as should be equitable to all classes of shippers and producers, with provisions for enforcing them; and it also provided a specific remedy for such unreasonable discriminations as are illustrated by the New Orleans and Galveston sugar rate. The bill was received by the members of the Alliance members, all of the Republicans and most of the Democrats. But a majority of the Alliance, aided by two Democrats from Missouri river cities, voted it down and then voted through the caucus bill without allowing any material amendment whatever.

The Alliance bill was prepared, I understand, by a former railroad official living in the eastern part of the state. Whether it was prepared with a view to perpetuating the supremacy of the Missouri river live stock dealers and jobbers I do not know, but such would have been its effect. I want to say that I think Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the railroad committee, who reported the bill and supported it in the house, did so from the best of motives. He came from Stafford county and I suppose he thought that the bill would do good in other parts of the state to compensate for the injury it would inflict upon some of the business interests of Wichita and other commercial points. I believe that the bill which I supported would have insured fair rates for the whole state, while at the same time it would have protected the interests of Wichita and provided a prompt remedy for our most glaring grievances.

If again returned to the legislature it is my determination to devote my best energy to the work of securing for our people relief from the unjust discriminations which are now being made to which our business interests are now subjected. To free our industries from this thralldom and to break forever these commercial fetters that retard the growth and prosperity of Kansas should enlist the best energies of every man of ability in this community. It is not a work which should rest upon the shoulders of any one or two men; but it is a work in which all should join. And, in this connection, let me call attention to the fact that, in such a matter, one of the prime requisites for intelligent and successful action is full and accurate information upon the various elements entering into it.

I think, therefore, that the interests of Wichita would be served if a general meeting of business men could be held to consider this matter. A committee could then be appointed, which should represent not only the wholesale and retail business interests of Wichita and other leading commercial interests of the city and this committee should be instructed to enter upon an immediate investigation of this whole question. It might visit the state of Iowa and ascertain just what effect the railroad rates that state has enacted have had upon its various business interests of the state and whether that law would be good for Kansas, and in what respect it could be improved. The investigation should also be extended to Texas where a pretty vigorous railroad law is also in force with some good effects.

Our wholesalers already have an organization; the retailers have one; the live stock men have one. But what we want is to get together; and I venture to say that in a few weeks time such a joint committee could gather a fund of practical information which would be of great value in preparing a railroad bill which would benefit all our business interests. Knowledge is power, and such a committee, having given the whole question careful study, would be a potent factor in securing the necessary legislation next winter when the legislature is in session.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.

Wichita, Aug. 2, 1912.

The only hot wind there has been in Kansas this year has been the breath of calamity shriekers. If their ravings were accepted as the truth the effect upon the state's prosperity would be as blighting as the superheated atmosphere of the intellectual atmosphere of the country has been sufficiently surcharged with the moisture of truth as to the actual conditions in Kansas touching the agricultural and other material interests, to render the fevered asseverations of live stock defamers impotent of serious injury to the state's good name and commercial standing.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

From the Farm and Home.

The American farmer will never submit to the dictation of a labor union. The farmer recognizes only the right to employ any man who wishes to work for him on terms that are mutually satisfactory. The farm hand should recognize only his right to work for whom he pleases at such wages as he chooses to accept. Suppose farm help should organize and demand a union. Suppose you can't get your work done except by our union men at our price, for we won't let any non-union man work for you." This is precisely what has come about in the iron trade, and to some extent in other industries. Such tyranny is a violation of our constitutional rights, and is unconstitutional in its worst form. Labor has the same right to combine and organize for self-protection that capital has, but neither has the right to transgress the law. This is just exactly what the corner stones in the Pennsylvania labor war, whatever may be the merits of the case at Homestead, or the errors and excesses of either side. Non-union men have the same right to a living as is enjoyed by those belonging to the union; the employer has the right to hire whoever wishes to work for him. It is a good time to make this simple truth emphatic now that so much rot has been indulged in over the affair at the Carnegie Steel works. This freedom of employer and employee is one of the corner stones of our constitutional liberty. When either party interferes with such freedom the logical result is anarchy unless society steps in and protects the legitimate interests of all at the point of the bayonet.

A devil in human form who ought to be strung up by a mob, of which he expressed a desire to be a leader, the Kansas congressman took a position that was a libel on the Alliance and on the farmers of the United States. If men are to be killed who build up great industries, affording employment to thousands at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$15 a day (over 2,000 men at Homestead averaged more than \$3 a day), or if farmers are to be killed who achieve conspicuous success, let us all know it so that none of us may be candidates for the executioner. The plain truth is, these Homestead and Idaho strikers, with wages of \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, were making more money than most of the farmers in this country and were in a position to save a great deal more money. Yet farmers are not not demanding that the wealth of either these employers or employees be taken from them and distributed among the poor farmers. The sensational newspapers and agitators who have been fomenting such anarchy in various forms, have done so to make a few paltry dollars for themselves. They are enemies, not friends of labor—parasites who thrive by sucking labor's life blood. Let it be understood that the farmers are no sympathy with these enemies of society. The owners of American farms and homes have genuine sympathy for the working masses, of which they constitute so large a part, but will tolerate no encroachment upon law and order from labor any more than from capital. The true working man and the average capitalist stand squarely with the farmer on this platform.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Times-Journal publishes a snake story seven feet eight inches long. The Oklahoma Territorial fair will be held in Oklahoma City October 4 to 8 inclusive.

A harvest home picnic will be held at Sheridan, in the north part of Kingfisher county next Saturday.

Probably the oldest fake in the territory is J. G. Fake, superintendent of the Oklahoma City electric light company.

The indications are that the acreage of wheat in Oklahoma next year will be fully five times that of the present season.

Ada Gladys, the millionaire heiress of Guthrie died in Tulsa, Ok., last week. It is said she was the only heir of an estate valued at \$6,000,000.

The Cleveland county normal institut will convene in Norman on August 15th. Professor Hallcock is conductor and Professors McDaniel and Talley instructors.

Muskogee Phoenix: They have discovered a sea serpent over in Oklahoma, yet this place is thousands of miles from either ocean. Oklahoma is equal to anything.

Sam E. Bartell of Oklahoma City, has been awarded the contract of carrying the United States mails from Miami, I. T., to Grand Chief. His bid was \$140 per annum.

The Elmore Sun says that the campaign song in Oklahoma for the Republican party is, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," to the tune of "Dennis," and the song will lead to victory.

Oklahoma has been created in a separate division for the transaction of all business pertaining to the internal revenue service. Hamilton Tarr will be deputy internal revenue collector with headquarters in Guthrie.

The area of bad land this year is much less than last year, owing to the large amount broken since last year's crop was harvested. The Times-Journal says the farmers should bear this in mind and save all the hay they have. It is likely to be more valuable than last year.

Times-Journal: J. H. Woods has requested the board of county commissioners of B county to relieve him of the duties of county attorney of that county by the appointment to that office of a resident attorney of B county, and thereby fill the vacancy occasioned by his failure to become a resident of B county. The firm of Hays & Woods have an extensive practice in this county and this step will enable Judge Woods to devote more time to the business of the firm, and not be away from home so much of the time.

The Ardmore Chieftain says twenty-seven of the Indian militia were camped east of the city last night. The militia were under the leadership of that great statesman, Senator Charlie Mule, and was made up of mostly young bucks. In an interview the Hon. Mule said the mission of this ferocious band was to cut fences and look into the unlawful holding of cattle by citizens. When the senator was asked how long his company would camp here he replied: "Maybe so; maybe here two days, maybe three days; maybe a least a month." They left this morning going west.

MEDICINE IN PATAGONIA.

How Sick Children Are Treated in A Continent's Southern Extremity.

The Boston Globe has learned the medical treatment of sick children in Patagonia. A doctor, who arrived here looking at the sick child, and then with much ceremony rolls it up in a piece of skin. He then orders a clay plaster, and by this time the child has ceased crying, soothed by the warmth of the skin, and so renders still more solid his reputation as a wise man. Yellow clay is brought and made into a thick cream with water, and the child is painted from head to foot, causing him to cry again. "The evil spirit is still here," says the doctor, sagely, and undoes two mysterious packages he carries: one contains rhea sinews and the other a rattle in made of stones in a gourd decorated with feathers. He then fingers the sinews, mutters something for a few minutes, then he seizes the rattle and shakes it violently, starting very hard at the crying child, then wraps it in the skin again and it ceases crying. Again it is painted, rattled at, and stared at, and again it cries. This is done four times, and then the cure is considered complete. The doctor leaves the child quiet, enfolded in the warm skin, and goes away, having received two pipefuls of tobacco as his fee. Strange to say, the child generally recovers, but if it does not the doctor gets out of the difficulty by declaring that the parents did not keep the medicine skin tightly round the child, and so let the evil spirit get back again. This statement may possibly explain the origin of the old nursery song which is printed in all editions of "Mother Goose Melodies," and has probably been sung by every mother in America:
By Baby Bontin.
Daddy's gone a hunting,
To get a little rabbit skin,
To wrap up Baby Bontin in."

Wonderful Workmanship

A watchmaker is credited with the manufacture of a set of gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being only three sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above. The hands are set by turning the one below.

GOSSIP OF THE WHEEL.

McDuffie is accounted the best rider in the east. They say he is superior to Berlo.

In the course of practice work Zimmerman has ridden a third of a mile in 43 seconds.

They are racing well in France. Charron, the Gallic champion, rode a handicap mile in 2:24.2-5.

The race from Paris to Nantes and return, a distance of 622 miles, was won by Allard in 68 h 28 min.

"Tommy" Edge, the noted English long-distance rider, is to tackle the twenty-four hour track race.

Zimmerman also won the N. C. A. fifty-mile championship from twenty other men in 2 h 37 min 32.5 sec.

Berlo, Banker and Taxis tried to get inside the mile trotting horse figures on a triquet, but could not do any better than 2:14.4-5.

Taylor is given credit for having ridden a mile in 2:13 with a flying start. He also has a claim in for the standing start quarter in 6:52 1-5.

The Leeds track, on which Zimmerman won the N. C. A. one and five mile championships, is the shape of a D, there being practically no turn, except in leaving and entering the somewhat short straight. The surface is decidedly good. The track is but eighteen feet wide.

Incorporation papers have been secured from the secretary of state for the Chicago Colored Cycling club, and in a short time they will make formal application for admission to the League of American Wheelmen and the Associated Cycling clubs of Chicago. Then there will be music.

Berlo's flying quarter in 28.4-5 is now the mark for the fast short distance men. If it is allowed by the racing board, and if Lumsden's half in 1:03.8-5 is allowed, Zimmerman, grand a rider as he is, will be without a record to his name save the ones he holds for the distances in the vicinity of three, four and five miles.

Charron, the French champion and holder of the French record of 2m 24.5s for the mile, is the owner of one of the lightest bicycles in the world. The wheel weighs with saddle, pedal, toe clips, etc., only 16 1/2 pounds. The extreme lightness of the wheel is the result of employing aluminum in every possible way in its construction. Critics declare the machine to be as light as most wheels are that weigh at least ten pounds more.

Arrangements are already well under way for a huge park and track between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The men who have the idea in charge have already secured options on several acres of ground splendidly located and will arrange a modern park to cost about \$7,000. The park when finished will be the finest of its kind in the country, and will contain among other things the fastest board track in the world, built but three laps to the mile.

THE BOOKMAKER'S LOT.

According to One of the Fraternity It Is Not a Happy One.

To the average race-goer a bookmaker's lot seems a rosy one, but those familiar with the true details of the business know the exact reverse to be the case. It is true that some few have become rich in the ring, yet how many more have lost fortunes, the aggregate of the latter exceeding the winnings of the former many times over. Aside from the financial part of the business, there is an amount of worry and care, of hard, laborious work that would soon dispel all notions of a "soft thing," the idea that most people have of the making of a book on one of our big race tracks.

To begin with, the bookmaker must stand on his box for three or four hours in a ring which, as a rule, is hot and close. He is pushed and crowded, jammed and squeezed by the would-be plungers in their frantic endeavors to place their bets. Should he put up a price a shade better than the market, he is rushed at by hundreds who, in their eagerness to obtain the good betting, almost throw the generous bookmaker from his stand. He takes as much of this storm of dollars as his limit permits, then should he wipe the price, with some few unable to obtain it, he is roundly abused by the disappointed ones.

Another part of the work which requires the most watchful care is to avoid errors in counting money, in making change and in watching for counterfeiters. Strange to say, from the latter source there is very little trouble, yet no better place could be found to push it were it not that the few corners where the attempt was made punishment came so quick and severe that it has served to frighten those who would try such a mode of wrong doing.

In the matter of making change and of accepting big amounts of money the greatest care is necessary. It often happens that a man will bet you a hundred dollars, offering the sum in small bills. In justice to one's own interest it must be counted, yet must be done in most rapid style, for delays may be costly, unless perhaps business that must be obtained to round a book up.

These things require far more mental labor than the unassuming can believe, and taken with the chances of loss that must accompany the game, the bookmaker's bed is anything but the one of roses so often told of but never seen.—Henry Schapp, in N. Y. Journal.

Judicial Note.
Judge Cowing—Mr. Clerk Sheriff—Yes, your honor.

"Call the names of the absent jurymen that are not here, and tell them they needn't wait."—Texas Sittings.

A Good Way.
She—Yes, but how can they manage to make love at Narragansett Pier this summer?

He—Oh, I don't know. In discreet ways, perhaps.—Brooklyn Life.

A Big Success

The special sale of Full Dress Patterns advertised for \$1.00 each, proves a big success and today we add 50 new ones to the lot already advertised.

The Arcade presents a regular holiday appearance all of these dress patterns are on the counters draped on forms with prices marked in plain figures so that you can see fully one hundred patterns of beautiful dress goods all cut and displayed for \$1.00 for the full dress pattern.

"ARCADE"

W. J. WILSON, President.

WELCOME THE G. A. R.

The only stock of G. A. R. goods in the city. Crests, banners, bunting, festooning flags, wreathes, plumes, shields, etc.

WICHITA BOOK CO

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Wholesale and Retail.
118 East Douglas Avenue,
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SEASONABLE GOODS, HAMMOCKS

our new line has arrived. Light Reading for Hot Weather.

The largest and best selected line of paper bound books in town. Our various lines are now complete, new goods constantly arriving, prices right.

THE HYDE & HUMBLE

Stationery Company.

ONE GLIMPSE ENOUGH.

Boston Schoolmarm Who Were Disappointed in an Indian War Dance.

When the weather is warm and the nights a little sultry, says the Indianapolis Journal, there are several congenial spirits who cluster about the office of English's hotel, who draw their chairs out on the pavement next to the street and put in the evening very pleasantly relating